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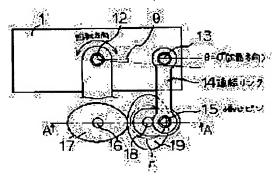
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# (54) SCANNING MECHANISM OF ON-VEHICLE RADAR EQUIPMENT

#### (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the angle accuracy of a scanning mechanism in the forward direction of a vehicle by making the scanning speed of the mechanism in the direction slower by providing a first noncircular gear attached to an input shaft, a second noncircular gear meshed with the first gear, and a connecting link which is connected to an eccentric pin provided on the second gear on one side and the transmitting-receiving section of an antenna on the other side.

SOLUTION: An input shaft 16 is rotated at a constant speed by means of a motor and a speed reducing mechanism. The constant-speed rotating motion of the shaft 16 is transmitted to a rotating shaft 18 after the motion is converted into irregular-speed rotating motions by means of the rotation speed converting action of first and second noncircular gears 17 and 19. An eccentric pin 15 integrally formed with the shaft 18 periodically changes by making rotating motions along a



circle (r). Since one end of a connecting link 14 is connected to the pin 15 and the other end is connected to a connecting pin 13 at the transmitting-receiving section 1 of an antenna, the receiving section 1 continuously scans the transmitting-receiving direction of radio waves while the section 1 makes swinging motions around a swinging shaft 12. When the swinging angle? of the section 1 changes, the speed of the section 1 becomes faster in the forward direction and the angle accuracy in the forward direction is improved.

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## (54) 【発明の名称】車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構

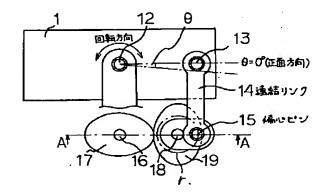
## (57) 【要約】

【課題】 車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構において、 正面方向のスキャン速度を遅くすることによって、正面 方向の角度精度を向上させる。

【解決手段】 入力軸16に第1の非円形歯車17を取付け、第2の非円形歯車19を第1の非円形歯車17に 噛み合わせ、第2の非円形歯車19に設けられた偏心ピン15に一端が連結されると共に、他端はアンテナ送受信部1に連結された連結リンク14を設けることにより、アンテナ送受信部1の揺動運動を行なう。

16:入力軸

17: 第1の非円形画車 19: 第2の非円形画車



## 【特許請求の範囲】

入力軸に取り付けられた第1の非円形歯 【請求項1】 車と、この第1の非円形歯車に噛合する第2の非円形歯 車と、この第2の非円形歯車に設けられた偏心ピンに一 端が連結されると共に、他端はアンテナ送受信部に連結 された連結リンクとから構成されることを特徴とする車 載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構。

【請求項2】 第1の非円形歯車が入力軸に対し偏心し て取り付けられると共に、上記第1の非円形歯車の周長 を第2の非円形歯車の周長よりも小さくしたことを特徴 10 とする請求項1記載の車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機 構。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、車載用レーダ装 置のスキャン機構に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の車載用レーダ装置としては、図6 に示されるような装置が知られている。図において、ア ンテナ送受信部31は、アンテナ部32、結合器33、 電圧制御発振器34、周波数変換部35、利得制御部3 6から構成されており、更に、信号処理部37は、変調 信号制御部38、周波数解析部39、演算制御部40か ら構成されている。41は機械駆動部である。このよう なものにおいて、変調信号制御部38は、電圧制御発振 器34が線形な周波数変調を施した比較的高い周波数の 電波を発生するように変調信号を供給する。そして電圧 制御発振器34からの線形な周波数変調を施された比較 的高い周波数の電波は、結合器33を介してアンテナ部 32から空間に放射され、また、送信電波を反射する物 体からの受信電波はアンテナ部32から取り込まれ、周 波数変換部35へ供給される。

【0003】周波数変換部35では、結合器33からの 送信電波の一部とアンテナ部32からの受信電波が混合 されて、比較的低い周波数の信号を発生する。受信電波 の周波数は、物体までの距離に相当する電波の遅延時間 に基づく周波数の遷移量と、物体が移動している場合に は移動速度に基づくドップラー周波数の遷移量が加算さ れている。従って、周波数変換部35が発生する比較的 低い周波数の信号には、物体までの相対距離及び相対速 40 度等の情報が多重化(ビデオ信号)されている。この多 重化された信号の電力を、機械駆動部41による送信電 波及び受信電波の1走査毎に、利得制御部36にて適当 な大きさとなるように設定し、周波数解析部39からの 周波数データに対して、演算制御部40が相対距離及び 相対速度等の算出を行なう。

【0004】次に上記機械駆動部41について説明す る。任意方向にある物体からの反射電波を受信するため にスキャン (走査) させる装置としては、図7に示すよ うな四節リンク機構による装置がある。図において、ア 50 設けられた偏心ピンに一端が連結されると共に、他端は

ンテナ送受信部31は揺動軸42によって回転自在に支 持されている。連結ピン43はアンテナ送受信部31と 一体に構成されており、連結リンク44の一端は軸受を 介して上記連結ピン43に連結されると共に、他の一端 は同じく軸受を介して偏心ピン45に回転自在に連結さ れている。そして回転軸46には円板47が取付けられ ている。

【0005】次に、スキャン機構の動作を説明する。例 えばモータ(図示せず)と適当な減速機構(図示せず) によって回転軸46が等速度で回転することにより、偏 心ピン45は図7の一点鎖線で示される円 r 上を回転運 動する。連結リンク44の一端は、軸受を介して上記偏 心ピン45に回転自在に連結され、他の一端は同じく軸 受を介してアンテナ送受信部31に設けられた連結ピン 43に連結されているので、アンテナ送受信部31は揺 動軸42を中心とする揺動運動を行う。 すなわち機構的 には、揺動軸42、連結ピン43、偏心ピン45、およ び回転軸46を節点とする4節リンク機構が成立し、回 転軸46の回転運動が、連結ピン43の揺動運動に変換 される。連結ピン43はアンテナ送受信部31と一体で あるので、アンテナ送受信部31は揺動軸42を中心と した揺動運動を行い、電波の送受信方向を連続的に変更 させることにより、スキャンを行う。このとき、アンテ ナ送受信部31の揺動角度θの時間変化は、図8に示す ように概SIN関数状となる。

[0006]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の車載用レーダ装 置は以上のように構成されているので、図8に示される ように、特に詳細な角度情報が必要な正面方向付近でス キャン速度が速いので、測角精度が相対的に低くなって しまい、正面方向で得られる情報量が少なくなるという 問題点があった。また、スキャン機構としてカム機構を 採用し、等速度スキャンを得ることにより上記の問題点 を解決することも考えられるが、電波レーダの場合、ス キャンさせるべきアンテナ送受信部の質量が大きくなり がちなので、カム面で跳躍が発生したり、耐久性が低下 するなどの問題が生じる欠点がある。

【0007】この発明は上記のような問題点を解消する ためになされたもので、正面方向のスキャン速度を遅く することによって、正面方向の角度精度を向上させるこ とができると共に、減速機構を簡略化することによっ て、例えば歯車式減速機構の場合ならば減速用歯車の数 を減らすことができる、車載用レーダ装置を提供するこ とを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明の請求項1に係 る車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構は、入力軸に取り付 けられた第1の非円形歯車と、この第1の非円形歯車に 噛合する第2の非円形歯車と、この第2の非円形歯車に (3)

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アンテナ送受信部に連結された連結リンクとから構成されたものである。

【0009】この発明の請求項2に係る車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構は、第1の非円形歯車が入力軸に対し偏心して取り付けられると共に、この第1の非円形歯車の周長を第2の非円形歯車の周長よりも小さくしたものである。

# [0010]

## 【発明の実施の形態】

実施の形態1.以下、この発明の一実施形態を図につい 10 て説明する。図1はこの発明の一実施形態による車載用レーダ装置を示す構成図であり、図において、アンテナ送受信部1は、アンテナ部2、結合器3、電圧制御発振器4、周波数変換部5、利得制御部6から構成されており、更に、信号処理部7は、変調信号制御部8、周波数解析部9、演算制御部10から構成されている。11は機械駆動部である。このようなものにおいて、変調信号制御部8は、電圧制御発振器4が線形な周波数変調を施した比較的高い周波数の電波を発生するように変調信号を供給する。電圧制御発振器4からの線形な周波数変調と施した比較的高い周波数の電波を発生するように変調信号を供給する。電圧制御発振器4からの線形な周波数変調を施した比較的高い周波数の電波は、結合器3を介してアンテナ部2から空間に放射され、また、送信電波を反射する物体からの受信電波はアンテナ部2から取り込まれ、周波数変換部5へ供給される。

【0011】周波数変換部5では、結合器3からの送信電波の一部とアンテナ部2からの受信電波が混合されて、比較的低い周波数の信号を発生する。受信電波の周波数は、物体までの距離に相当する電波の遅延時間に基づく周波数の遷移量と、物体が移動している場合には移動速度に基づくドップラー周波数の遷移量が加算されている。従って、周波数変換部5が発生する比較的低い周波数の信号には、物体までの相対距離及び相対速度等の情報が多重化(ビデオ信号)されている。この多重化された信号の電力を、機械駆動部11による送信電波及び受信電波の1走査毎に、利得制御部6にて適当な大きさとなるように設定し、周波数解析部9からの周波数データに対して、演算制御部10が相対距離及び相対速度等の算出を行なう。

【0012】次に上記機械駆動部11について説明する。図2は機械駆動部であるスキャン機構を示す平面図、図3は図2のA-A線断面図である。図において、アンテナ送受信部1は揺動軸12によって回転自在に支持されている。連結ピン13はアンテナ送受信部1と一体に構成されており、連結リンク14の一端は軸受を介して連結ピン13に連結されると共に、他の一端は同じく軸受を介して偏心ピン15に回転自在に連結されている。そして入力軸16には第1の非円形歯車17が取付けられると共に、上記偏心ピン15と一体の回転軸18には上記第1の非円形歯車17と噛合する第2の非円形歯車19が取付けられている。

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【0013】次に、スキャン機構の動作を説明する。例 えばモータ(図示せず)と適当な減速機構(図示せず) によって入力軸16は等速度で回転している。第1の非 円形歯車17と第2の非円形歯車19の回転速度変換作 用により、入力軸16の等速回転運動は不等速回転運動 に変換されて、回転軸18に伝達される。回転軸18と 一体に形成された偏心ピン15は図1の一点鎖線で示さ れる円r上を回転運動するが、その回転速度は不等速回 転運動に変換されるため周期的に変化する。一方、連結 リンク14の一端は、軸受を介して上記偏心ピン15に 回転自在に連結され、他の一端は同じく軸受を介してア ンテナ送受信部1に設けられた連結ピン13に連結され ているので、アンテナ送受信部1は揺動軸12を中心と する揺動運動を行って、電波の送受信方向を連続的に変 更させることにより、スキャンを行なう。このとき、ア ンテナ送受信部1の揺動角度θは、図4に示すように変 化する。

【0014】このアンテナ送受信部1の揺動角度の変化は、図8で示す従来例の場合よりも、正面方向での速度が遅くなっており、正面方向での角度精度を向上させることが可能となる。即ち、図4における正面方向の接線の角度を $\alpha$ 、図8における正面方向の接線の角度を $\beta$ とした場合、 $\alpha$ < $\beta$ となっているのである。このようにして、上記第1、第2の非円形歯車17,19の回転速度変換機能により、アンテナ送受信部1が正面方向付近にある時は4節リンク機構の回転要素の回転速度が遅くなり、アンテナ送受信部1が端点付近にある時は4節リンク機構の回転要素の回転速度が速くなることによって、正面方向の角度精度が向上するのである。

【0015】実施の形態2.図5はこの発明の実施の形態2による、機械駆動部であるスキャン機構を示す平面図である。図において、アンテナ送受信部1は、揺動軸12によって回転自在に支持されている。連結ピン13はアンテナ送受信部1と一体に構成されており、連結リンク14の一端は軸受を介して連結ピン13に連結されると共に、他の一端は同じく軸受を介して偏心ピン15に回転自在に連結されている。そして入力軸20には第1の非円形歯車21が取付けられると共に、上記偏心ピン15と一体の回転軸18には上記第1の非円形歯車21と噛合する第2の非円形歯車19が取付けられている。ここで実施の形態1の場合と比べて、第1の非円形歯車21の大きさを第2の非円形歯車19の大きさより、対きくし、更に入力軸20を偏心させることにより、減速機構を構成している。

【0016】次に、スキャン機構の動作を説明する。例えばモータ(図示せず)と適当な減速機構(図示せず)によって入力軸20は等速度で回転している。第1の非円形歯車21と第2の非円形歯車19の回転速度変換作用により、入力軸20の等速回転運動は不等速回転運動 50に変換されると共に、同時に減速されて、回転軸18に

伝達される。尚、図5に示された実施形態では、第2の 非円形歯車19の周長は第1の非円形歯車21の周長の 2倍に形成されているため、基本減速比は2に設定され ている。

【0017】回転軸18と一体に形成された偏心ピン1 5は図5の一点鎖線で示される円 r 上を回転運動する が、その回転速度は不等速回転運動に変換されるため、 図4に示されるように周期的に変化する。一方、連結リ ンク14の一端は、軸受を介して上記偏心ピン15に回 テナ送受信部1に設けられた連結ピン13に連結されて いるので、アンテナ送受信部1は揺動軸12を中心とす る揺動運動を行って、電波の送受信方向を連続的に変更 させることにより、スキャンを行なう。

【0018】以上のようにして、非円形歯車に減速機能 を有するものを用いることにより、前段の減速機構を簡 略化することができ、例えば歯車式減速機構の場合なら ば減速用歯車の数を減らすことができる。

【0019】尚、上記においては、第2の非円形歯車1 9に対する第1の非円形歯車21の周長比が2:1に形 20 成されて、基本減速比が2に設定されている場合につい て説明したが、かみ合い回転可能な非円形歯車が形成で きる条件を満たしていれば、周長比と基本減速比は他の 値でもよい。たとえば、周長比が3:1で基本減速比が 3の場合、または、周長比が3:2で基本減速比が1. 5の場合でも、この発明の目的を達成することができ る。

#### [0020]

【発明の効果】この発明の請求項1に係る車載用レーダ 装置のスキャン機構によれば、入力軸に取り付けられた 30 第1の非円形歯車と、この第1の非円形歯車に噛合する 第2の非円形歯車と、この第2の非円形歯車に設けられ

た偏心ピンに一端が連結されると共に、他端はアンテナ 送受信部に連結された連結リンクとから構成されるよう にしたので、正面方向のスキャン速度を遅くすることが でき、正面方向の角度精度を向上させることができる。

【0021】この発明の請求項2に係る車載用レーダ装 置のスキャン機構によれば、第1の非円形歯車が入力軸 に対し偏心して取り付けられると共に、上記第1の非円 形歯車の周長を第2の非円形歯車の周長よりも小さくし たので、前段の減速機構を簡略化することができ、例え 転自在に連結され、他の一端は同じく軸受を介してアン 10 ば歯車式減速機構の場合ならば減速用歯車の数を減らす ことができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 この発明の実施の形態1による車載用レーダ 装置を示す構成図である。

【図2】 この発明の実施の形態1による車載用レーダ 装置のスキャン機構を示す平面図である。

【図3】 図2におけるA-A線断面図である。

【図4】 この発明の実施の形態1によるアンテナ送受 信部の揺動角度の経時変化を示すグラフである。

この発明の実施の形態2による車載用レーダ 【図5】 装置のスキャン機構を示す平面図である。

従来の車載用レーダ装置を示す構成図であ 【図6】 る。

【図7】 従来の車載用レーダ装置のスキャン機構を示 す平面図である。

【図8】 従来のアンテナ送受信部の揺動角度の経時変 化を示すグラフである。

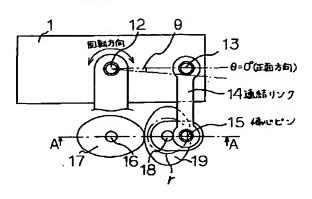
## 【符号の説明】

1 アンテナ送受信部、14 連結リンク、15 偏心 ピン、16,20 入力軸、17,21 第1の非円形 歯車、19 第2の非円形歯車。

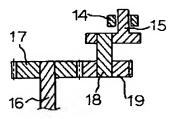
【図2】

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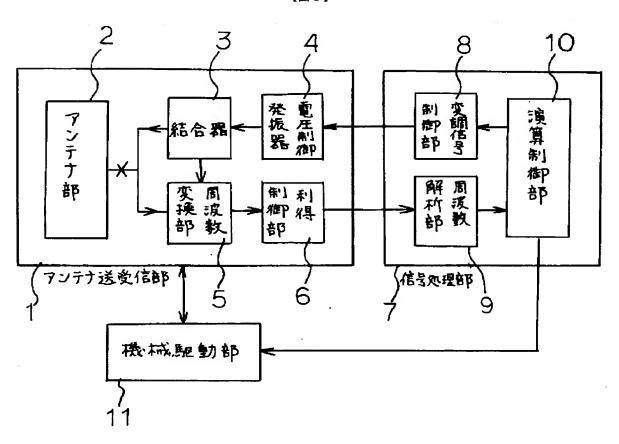
17:第1の非円形画車 19: 第2の非内形画庫



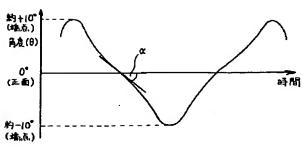
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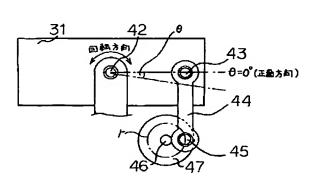
【図1】



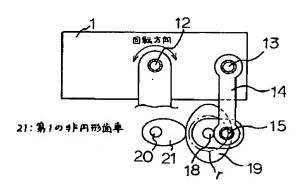
【図4】



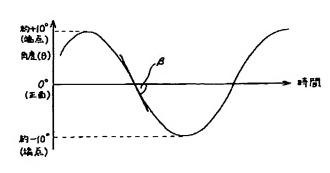
【図7】



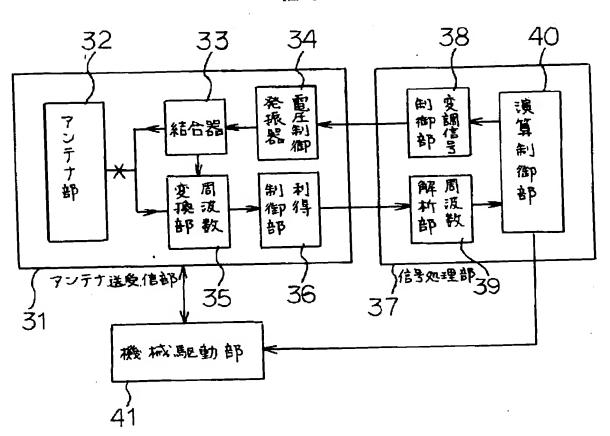
【図5】



【図8】



【図6】



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# Bibliography

- (19) [Publication country] Japan Patent Office (JP)
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- (43) [Date of Publication] February 12, Heisei 11 (1999)
- (54) [Title of the Invention] The scanning device of the radar installation for mount
- (51) [International Patent Classification (6th Edition)]

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B60R 11/02

G01S 7/03

H01Q 3/04

// G01S 13/60

[FI]

G01S 13/93 Z

B60R 11/02 A

G01S 7/03 N

H01Q 3/04

G01S 13/60 C

[Request for Examination] Un-asking.

[The number of claims] 2

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[Identification Number] 000006013

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# [Translation done.]

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## Epitome

# (57) [Abstract]

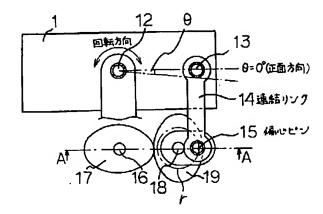
[Technical problem] In the scanning device of the radar installation for mount, the include-angle precision of the direction of a transverse plane is raised by making late scan speed of the direction of a transverse plane.

[Means for Solution] While an end is connected with the eccentric pin 15 which attached the 1st un-circular gearing 17 in the input shaft 16, engaged the 2nd un-circular gearing 19 on the 1st un-circular gearing 17, and was prepared for the 2nd un-circular gearing 19, the other end performs rocking movement of the antenna transceiver section 1 by forming the connecting linkage 14 connected with the antenna transceiver section 1.

[Translation done.]

16:入力軸

17: 第1の非円形画車 19: 第2の非円形画車



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# **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the scanning device of the radar installation for mount characterized by consisting of connecting linkages where the other end was connected with the antenna transceiver section while the end was connected with the eccentric pin prepared for the 1st un-circular gearing attached in the input shaft, the 2nd un-circular gearing which gears with this 1st un-circular gearing, and this 2nd un-circular gearing.

[Claim 2] The scanning device of the radar installation for mount according to claim 1 characterized by making the perimeter of the uncircular gearing of the above 1st smaller than the 2nd uncircular

gearing's perimeter while the 1st un-circular gearing does eccentricity and is attached to an input shaft.

[Translation done.]

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# DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the scanning device of the radar installation for mount.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a conventional radar installation for mount, equipment as shown in drawing 6 is known. In drawing, the antenna transceiver section 31 consists of the antenna section 32, a coupler 33, a voltage controlled oscillator 34, the frequency-conversion section 35, and the gain control section 36, and the signal-processing section 37 consists of a modulating-signal control section 38, the frequency analysis section 39, and an operation control section 40 further. 41 is a machine mechanical component. In such a thing, the modulating-signal control section 38 supplies a modulating signal so that a voltage controlled oscillator 34 may generate the electric wave of the comparatively high frequency which performed linearity frequency modulation. And the received electric wave from the body which the electric wave of the comparatively high frequency to which frequency modulation [ linearity / from a voltage controlled oscillator 34 ] was performed is emitted to space from the antenna section 32 through a coupler 33, and reflects a transmitted electric wave is incorporated from the antenna section 32, and is supplied to the frequency-conversion section 35.

[0003] In the frequency-conversion section 35, the received electric

wave from the part and the antenna section 32 of a transmitted electric wave from a coupler 33 is mixed, and the signal of a comparatively low frequency is generated. The amount of transition of the frequency based on the time delay of the electric wave by which the frequency of a received electric wave is equivalent to the distance to a body, and when the body is moving, the amount of transition of the Doppler frequency based on passing speed is added. Therefore, information, such as a relative distance to a body and relative velocity, is multiplexed by the signal of the comparatively low frequency which the frequency-conversion section 35 generates (video signal). For every scan of the transmitted electric wave by the machine mechanical component 41, and a received electric wave, the power of this multiplexed signal is set up so that it may become magnitude suitable in the gain control section 36, and the operation control section 40 computes a relative distance, relative velocity, etc. to the frequency data from the frequency-analysis section 39.

[0004] Next, the above-mentioned machine mechanical component 41 is explained. As equipment made to scan in order to receive the back-scattering from the body which exists in the direction of arbitration (scan), there is equipment by the Section 4 link mechanism as shown in drawing 7. In drawing, the antenna transceiver section 31 is supported free [ rotation ] with the rocking shaft 42. The connection pin 43 is constituted by the antenna transceiver section 31 and one, and while the end of a connecting linkage 44 is connected with the above-mentioned connection pin 43 through bearing, similarly other ends are connected with the eccentric pin 45 free [ rotation ] through bearing. And the disk 47 is attached in the revolving shaft 46.

[0005] Next, actuation of a scanning device is explained. For example, when a revolving shaft 46 rotates at uniform velocity according to a motor (not shown) and a suitable moderation device (not shown), the eccentric pin 45 rotates the circle r top shown with the alternate long and short dash line of drawing 7. Since the end of a connecting linkage 44 is connected with the above-mentioned eccentric pin 45 free [ rotation ] through bearing and other ends are connected with the connection pin 43 similarly prepared in the antenna transceiver section 31 through bearing, the antenna transceiver section 31 performs rocking movement centering on the rocking shaft 42. That is, the Section 4 link mechanism which makes a joint the rocking shaft 42, the connection pin 43, the eccentric pin 45, and a revolving shaft 46 is materialized structural, and rotation of a revolving shaft 46 is changed into rocking movement of the connection pin 43. Since the connection pins 43 are the

antenna transceiver section 31 and one, the antenna transceiver section 31 scans by performing rocking movement centering on the rocking shaft 42, and making the transceiver direction of an electric wave change continuously. At this time, time amount change of the rocking include angle theta of the antenna transceiver section 31 becomes \*\* SIN function-like, as shown in drawing 8.

[0006][Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Especially, since the conventional radar installation for mount was constituted as mentioned above, as it was shown in drawing 8, since scan speed was quick near [ which needs detailed include-angle information ] the direction of a transverse plane, measurement-of-angle precision became low relatively, and there was a trouble that the amount of information acquired in the direction of a transverse plane decreased. Moreover, in the case of an electric-wave radar, although solve the above-mentioned trouble by adopt a cam mechanism as a scanning device and obtain a uniform scan be also consider, the mass of the antenna transceiver section which should be make to scan tend to become large, saltation occur in respect of a cam, or there be a fault which the problem of endurance fall produce. [0007] While this invention can raise the include-angle precision of the direction of a transverse plane by having been made in order to cancel the above troubles, and making late scan speed of the direction of a transverse plane, if it becomes in the case of for example, a gearing type moderation device, it will aim at offering the radar installation for mount which can reduce the number of the gearings for moderation by simplifying a moderation device.

[Means for Solving the Problem] While an end is connected with the eccentric pin by which the scanning device of the radar installation for mount concerning claim 1 of this invention was prepared for the 1st uncircular gearing attached in the input shaft, the 2nd uncircular gearing which gears with this 1st uncircular gearing, and this 2nd uncircular gearing, the other end consists of connecting linkages connected with the antenna transceiver section.

[0009] The scanning device of the radar installation for mount concerning claim 2 of this invention makes this 1st un-circular gearing's perimeter smaller than the 2nd un-circular gearing's perimeter while the 1st un-circular gearing does eccentricity and is attached to an input shaft.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

One operation gestalt of this invention is explained about drawing below gestalt 1. of operation. Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the radar installation for mount by 1 operation gestalt of this invention, in drawing, the antenna transceiver section 1 consists of the antenna section 2, a coupler 3, a voltage controlled oscillator 4, the frequency-conversion section 5, and the gain control section 6, and the signal-processing section 7 consists of a modulating-signal control section 8, the frequency analysis section 9, and an operation control section 10 further. 11 is a machine mechanical component. In such a thing, the modulating-signal control section 8 supplies a modulating signal so that a voltage controlled oscillator 4 may generate the electric wave of the comparatively high frequency which performed linearity frequency modulation. The received electric wave from the body which the electric wave of the comparatively high frequency to which frequency modulation [ linearity / from a voltage controlled oscillator 4] was performed is emitted to space from the antenna section 2 through a coupler 3, and reflects a transmitted electric wave is incorporated from the antenna section 2, and is supplied to the frequency-conversion section 5.

[0011] In the frequency-conversion section 5, the received electric wave from the part and the antenna section 2 of a transmitted electric wave from a coupler 3 is mixed, and the signal of a comparatively low frequency is generated. The amount of transition of the frequency based on the time delay of the electric wave by which the frequency of a received electric wave is equivalent to the distance to a body, and when the body is moving, the amount of transition of the Doppler frequency based on passing speed is added. Therefore, information, such as a relative distance to a body and relative velocity, is multiplexed by the signal of the comparatively low frequency which the frequency-conversion section 5 generates (video signal). For every scan of the transmitted electric wave by the machine mechanical component 11, and a received electric wave, the power of this multiplexed signal is set up so that it may become magnitude suitable in the gain control section 6, and the operation control section 10 computes a relative distance, relative velocity, etc. to the frequency data from the frequency-analysis section

[0012] Next, the above-mentioned machine mechanical component 11 is explained. The top view and drawing 3 which show the scanning device in which drawing 2 is a machine mechanical component are the A-A line sectional view of drawing 2. In drawing, the antenna transceiver section 1 is supported free [rotation] with the rocking shaft 12. The

connection pin 13 is constituted by the antenna transceiver section 1 and one, and while the end of a connecting linkage 14 is connected with the connection pin 13 through bearing, similarly other ends are connected with the eccentric pin 15 free [ rotation ] through bearing. And while the 1st un-circular gearing 17 is attached in an input shaft 16, the 2nd un-circular gearing 19 which gears with the un-circular gearing 17 of the above 1st is attached in the above-mentioned eccentric pin 15 and the revolving shaft 18 of one.

[0013] Next, actuation of a scanning device is explained. For example, the input shaft 16 is rotating at uniform velocity according to the motor (not shown) and the suitable moderation device (not shown). According to a rotational-speed conversion operation of the 1st uncircular gearing 17 and the 2nd un-circular gearing 19, uniform rotation of an input shaft 16 is changed into non-uniform rotation, and is transmitted to a revolving shaft 18. Although a revolving shaft 18 and the eccentric pin 15 formed in one rotate the circle r top shown with the alternate long and short dash line of drawing 1, since the rotational speed is changed into non-uniform rotation, it changes periodically. On the other hand, since it connects with the abovementioned eccentric pin 15 free [ rotation ] through bearing and other ends are connected with the connection pin 13 similarly prepared in the antenna transceiver section 1 through bearing, the end of a connecting linkage 14 scans by the antenna transceiver section's 1 performing rocking movement centering on the rocking shaft 12, and making the transceiver direction of an electric wave change continuously. At this time, the rocking include angle theta of the antenna transceiver section 1 changes, as shown in drawing 4.

[0014] The rate in the direction of a transverse plane is slow, and it becomes possible to raise the include-angle precision in the direction of a transverse plane of change of the rocking include angle of this antenna transceiver section 1 from the case of the conventional example shown by drawing 8. That is, it is alpha<br/>beta when the include angle of the tangent of the direction [ in / for the include angle of the tangent of the direction of a transverse plane in drawing 4 / alpha and drawing 8 ] of a transverse plane is set to beta. Thus, by the rotational-speed conversion function of the above 1st and the 2nd un-circular gearing 17 and 19, when the antenna transceiver section 1 is near the direction of a transverse plane, the rotational speed of the rotation element of a Section 4 link mechanism becomes slow, and when the antenna transceiver section 1 is near an endpoint, and the rotational speed of the rotation element of a Section 4 link mechanism becomes quick, the include-angle

precision of the direction of a transverse plane improves. [0015] Gestalt 2. drawing 5 of operation is the top view showing the scanning device by the gestalt 2 of implementation of this invention which is a machine mechanical component. In drawing, the antenna transceiver section 1 is supported free [ rotation ] with the rocking shaft 12. The connection pin 13 is constituted by the antenna transceiver section 1 and one, and while the end of a connecting linkage 14 is connected with the connection pin 13 through bearing, similarly other ends are connected with the eccentric pin 15 free [ rotation ] through bearing. And while the 1st un-circular gearing 21 is attached in an input shaft 20, the 2nd un-circular gearing 19 which gears with the un-circular gearing 21 of the above 1st is attached in the abovementioned eccentric pin 15 and the revolving shaft 18 of one. Compared with the case of the gestalt 1 of operation here, the moderation device is constituted by making the 1st un-circular gearing's 21 magnitude smaller than the 2nd un-circular gearing's 19 magnitude, and carrying out eccentricity of the input shaft 20 further.

[0016] Next, actuation of a scanning device is explained. For example, the input shaft 20 is rotating at uniform velocity according to the motor (not shown) and the suitable moderation device (not shown). According to a rotational-speed conversion operation of the 1st uncircular gearing 21 and the 2nd uncircular gearing 19, uniform rotation of an input shaft 20 is slowed down by coincidence, and is transmitted to a revolving shaft 18 while it is changed into non-uniform rotation. In addition, with the operation gestalt shown in drawing 5, since the 2nd uncircular gearing's 19 perimeter is formed the twice of the 1st uncircular gearing's 21 perimeter, the basic reduction gear ratio is set as 2.

[0017] Although a revolving shaft 18 and the eccentric pin 15 formed in one rotate the circle r top shown with the alternate long and short dash line of drawing 5, since the rotational speed is changed into non-uniform rotation, as shown in drawing 4, it changes periodically. On the other hand, since it connects with the above-mentioned eccentric pin 15 free [ rotation ] through bearing and other ends are connected with the connection pin 13 similarly prepared in the antenna transceiver section 1 through bearing, the end of a connecting linkage 14 scans by the antenna transceiver section's 1 performing rocking movement centering on the rocking shaft 12, and making the transceiver direction of an electric wave change continuously.

[0018] By using what has a moderation function on an un-circular gearing as mentioned above, if the moderation device of the preceding paragraph

can be simplified, for example, it becomes when it is a gearing type moderation device, the number of the gearings for moderation can be reduced.

[0019] In addition, in the above, although the case where the 1st uncircular gearing's 21 perimeter ratio to the 2nd un-circular gearing 19 was formed in 2:1, and the basic reduction gear ratio was set as 2 was explained, as long as it fulfills the conditions which it gears and a pivotable un-circular gearing can form, other values are sufficient as a perimeter ratio and a basic reduction gear ratio. For example, even when a basic reduction gear ratio is the case where a perimeter ratio is [ a basic reduction gear ratio ] 3 in 3:1 and a perimeter ratio is 1.5 in 3:2, the purpose of this invention can be attained. [0020]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the scanning device of the radar installation for mount concerning claim 1 of this invention While an end is connected with the eccentric pin prepared for the 1st un-circular gearing attached in the input shaft, the 2nd un-circular gearing which gears with this 1st un-circular gearing, and this 2nd un-circular gearing Since the other end consisted of connecting linkages connected with the antenna transceiver section, it can make late scan speed of the direction of a transverse plane, and can raise the include-angle precision of the direction of a transverse plane.

[0021] Since according to the scanning device of the radar installation for mount concerning claim 2 of this invention the perimeter of the uncircular gearing of the above 1st was made smaller than the 2nd uncircular gearing's perimeter while the 1st uncircular gearing did eccentricity and was attached to the input shaft, if the moderation device of the preceding paragraph can be simplified, for example, it becomes when it is a gearing type moderation device, the number of the gearings for moderation can be reduced.

[Translation done.]

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing the radar installation for mount by the gestalt 1 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view showing the scanning device of the radar installation for mount by the gestalt 1 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is an A-A line sectional view in drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows aging of the rocking include angle of the antenna transceiver section by the gestalt 1 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the top view showing the scanning device of the radar installation for mount by the gestalt 2 of implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the block diagram showing the conventional radar installation for mount.

[Drawing 7] It is the top view showing the scanning device of the conventional radar installation for mount.

[Drawing 8] It is the graph which shows aging of the rocking include angle of the conventional antenna transceiver section.

[Description of Notations]

1 The antenna transceiver section, 14 A connecting linkage, 15 16 An eccentric pin, 20 17 An input shaft, 21 The 1st un-circular gearing, 19 2nd un-circular gearing.

# [Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

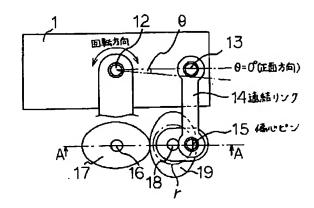
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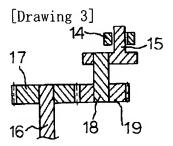
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#### DRAWINGS

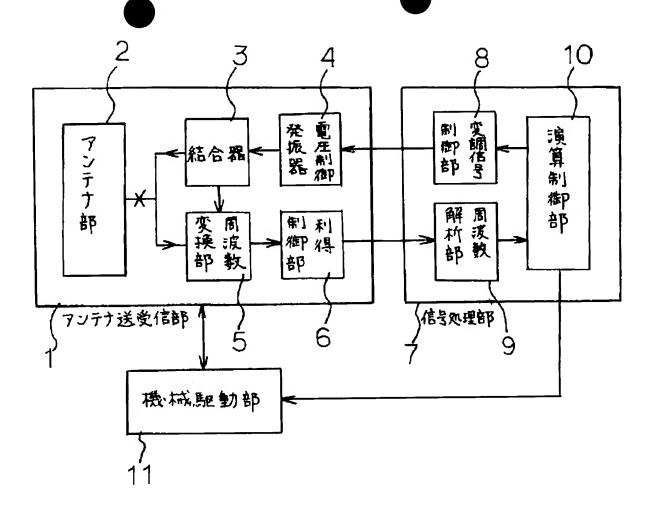
[Drawing 2]
/6:入力軸

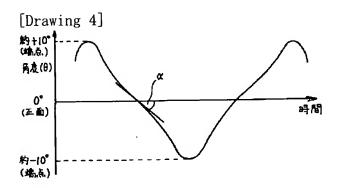
17: 第1の非円形画車 19: 第2の非円形画車



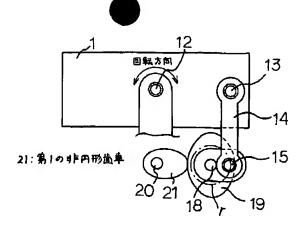


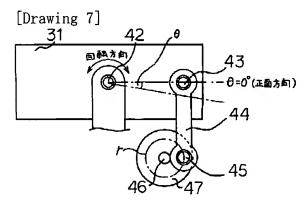
[Drawing 1]

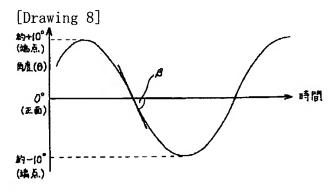




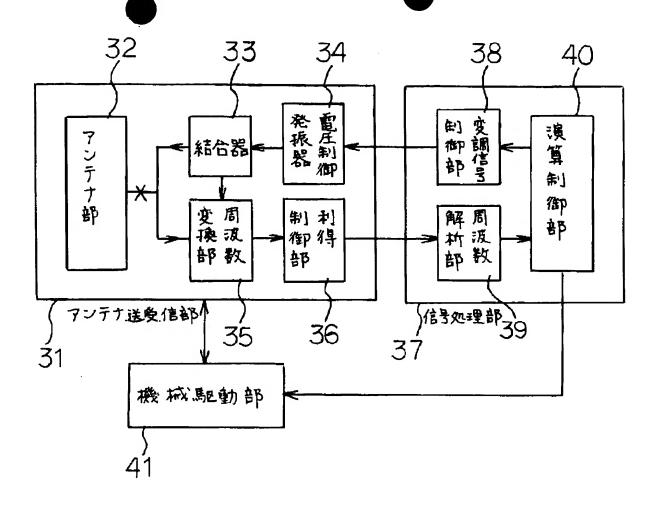
[Drawing 5]







[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]